



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This, *before it was ascertained to be well founded*, was a signal for massacre. The advanced guard fired; few victims fell, but the people took to flight through the tall grass which concealed them. The soldiery, furious, hastened pell-mell out of the barks; and deaf to recall, pursued the blacks. Some officers followed them, but could not restrain their eagerness. Those of the Sudan were especially violent: many blacks fell before their attack." Again on the 6th, "A hundred blacks, amongst whom were women, showed themselves at a distance watching us; some were dancing, others carried arrows and lances. Our dragoman assured us that they had ill intentions; this was a signal for attack. A sub-officer commanding thirty men ordered them to fire; one black fell, the rest took to flight, and our troops put themselves in line of battle to the sound of the drum. . . . This expedition was terrible; many of the natives, unable to save themselves, fell victims. A lake into which many of these unfortunates threw themselves was strewn with dead bodies. Our men returned *glorieux!* driving before them some young calves, &c. It was an absurd folly to desire to punish these people, who, doubtless, *had no idea of injuring us. The dragoman had done it all.*" By such manifestations as these, the Egyptians hoped to open a commerce with the interior! Such commerce, however, if it could be established, could not fail to be profitable. In one decayed village the author observed that elephants' teeth were picketed in the ground to form pens for cattle, and had been used in the construction of cabins and outhouses.

The expedition arrived at Khartum, on its return, March 29, 1840, after an absence of four months and a half. On the 26th of January the boats had reached a point beyond which the diminished depth of water at that season would not permit them to advance. M. Thibaut records at full length a speech of his own (p. 81) in a council of deliberation held on the subject, which he says materially influenced the decision for an immediate return.

-
3. *Biblical Researches in Palestine and the adjacent Regions: a Journal of Travels in the Years 1838 and 1852.* By EDWARD ROBINSON, ELI SMITH, and others. Drawn up by Professor E. ROBINSON, D.D., Gold Medallist R.G.S., etc. Second edition, with new Maps and Plans. Murray.

Four handsome volumes, under the above title, have recently been added to the library of the Society. The former edition, for which it will be recollected the Society awarded to its author a gold medal in 1842, was in three volumes. These, as Professor Robinson announces, have in the present edition been compressed into two volumes, partly by a change of type and partly by the omission of portions of the former appendix and notes, whilst the text remains for the most part unchanged. The third volume of the present edition consists of the additional researches of the author and his fellow-travellers in the same region in 1852; and the fourth of the volumes, to which we have alluded, is merely a duplicate of the third in the second edition, and is published in a separate form, to render complete the series belonging to the possessors of the first edition.

The journeys of Professor Robinson, as detailed in the volumes published in 1841, were first through central Europe to portions of Greece and Egypt—then from Cairo to Suez—to Mount Sinai—to Akabah—to Jerusalem and through its neighbourhood, after descriptions of the topography, antiquities, history, statistics, &c., of that city—from Jerusalem (N.) to Bethel—to 'Ain Jidy, the Dead Sea, Jordan, &c.—from Jerusalem (S.W. and S.) to Gaza and Hebron—from Hebron (S.S.E.) to Wady Musa and Petra—from Hebron to Ramleh and

Jerusalem—then to Nazareth and Mount Tabor—by the Lake of Tiberias (N.) to Safed—from Safed (N.W. and N.) by Tyre and Sidon to Beirut—and thence homeward by way of Smyrna, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Vienna.

In his preface to the present edition Professor Robinson states: "The corrections and additions to the original work are few, but not unimportant. Notes have been added at the end of vol. 1 on the position of Israel at Sinai, on Jebel Serbâl, and on the Sinaitic inscriptions. Ancient *Geba* is now identified with Jeba'; *Gibeah* of Benjamin is recognised at Tuleil-el-Fûl; while *Ophrah*, *Ephron*, and *Ephraim*, as being probably one and the same, are fixed at Tayibeh. The historical evidence is also given of the identity of *Eleutheropolis* with Beit-Jibrin; and a new marginal note enumerates the reasons for not seeking *Kadesh-barnea* in the high western desert." With this information, then, may be dismissed in this place the first two volumes of the new edition, which, as the author with just gratification and absolute truth remarks, "have been permitted to take rank as a standard work in relation to the Holy Land."

Of the contents of the third volume, an abstract appears in the twenty-fourth volume of our Journal (1854), accompanied by a map, upon which the route travelled over is very distinctly laid down. This is a great advantage in maps and plans intended to indicate the proceedings of travellers. The maps belonging to the present edition of Professor Robinson's work are by Kiepert, of Berlin. Although most elaborately drawn and beautifully executed, especially as regards the physical geography, they are somewhat too crowded to exhibit clearly on their comparatively limited scale the names of places and the route which the author pursued. Starting from Beirut, where his previous researches had terminated, Professor Robinson in this, his second tour, went southward along the coast to Sidon; thence, striking inland through Galilee to 'Akka (Acre), he visited in this route Tibnin, Rameh, Meiron, &c., at all of which places striking remains of antiquity are to be found. Of 'Akka the author gives an extended description and historical notice. Thence he continued, still for the most part southward, through Galilee and Samaria to Jerusalem, by way of Kana (Cana of Galilee), Seffurieh, across the Plain of Esdraelon, and along the eastern side of Mount Carmel, to Nablus (Nablous). In this part of his work some curious details respecting the Samaritan population and their ancient books are added to what the author had stated in a previous volume. Lydda, Yalo (Ajalon), and 'Amwas (Emmaus), lay in this portion of the journey. More than a hundred pages are occupied with highly interesting observations made at Jerusalem, in the course of which many important points in topography and archæology are determined, or brought under review. From the Holy City excursions were made on the west and south; in the latter direction as far as Hebron. Leaving Jerusalem on the north for Beisan (Bethshean, or *Scythopolis*), the travellers took in their way Akrabeh, Nablus a second time, Tubas (the *Thebez* of Scripture), a portion of the "Ghor," or valley of the Jordan, and Sakut, which, in the opinion of Professor Robinson, after a consideration of various authorities, "represents the name and site of the ancient Succoth." Before reaching Beisan the party forded the Jordan, in order to visit on its east side the ruin ed-Deir, probably the *Jabeth-Gilead* of Scripture, and also Fahil, which the writer has been the first to identify by observation * with Pella, whither the Christians of Jerusalem withdrew previous to the destruction of that city by Titus.

* Professor Robinson states (iii. 323) that Irby and Mangles were the discoverers of the ruins here, but that no Frank traveller had since visited the spot. Kiepert had already proposed to insert the name Pella in the maps, before the second journey of our author. The latter adds, "It was not done, however; because I desired that the maps should contain nothing which had not been actually verified: but in Kiepert's own later map, published in 1842, Pella was thus inserted for the first time, with a query."

"Scythopolis must have been a city of temples." The traces of several, of an amphitheatre built of black stones, a fine Roman arch thrown over the chasm of the Jālūd, and remains of thick walls here, are described by Professor Robinson, who also gives a sketch of the history of the city from the period when the bodies of Saul and his three sons, slain on the adjacent mountains of Gilboa, were fastened by the Philistines on its wall (1 Samuel, xxxi. 10; 2 Samuel, xxi. 12). From Beisan the researches were continued northward through Galilee, and to Hasbeiya near the head-streams of the river Jordan. In the course of this journey Mount Tabor was passed on its eastern, and the Lakes of Tiberias and Huleh on their western sides. Irbid, the *Arbela* of Josephus, where are some remarkable caverns, Tell-Khuraibeh, which our author regards as the Hazor taken by Tiglath-Pileser, and Kedes (*Kedesh*), lay in this part of the route. But by far the most interesting portion of this section is the identification of the sites of Capernaum, Bethsaida, and Chorazin on the western shore of the Lake of Tiberias, which Professor Robinson, after a comparison of the statements of authorities, from the seventh to the seventeenth centuries of our era, aided by his own inspection of the localities, considers that he has satisfactorily made out (pp. 347-361).

The ninth of the sections, into which the volume is subdivided, embraces a circuitous tour from Hasbeiya to Baniyas (*Paneas*) and back again, partly on the eastern side of the head-streams of the Jordan, and extending southward nearly to Lake Huleh. In the course of this journey Khiyam, Tell-el-Kady, the ancient city of Dan, the lake Phiala, the sources of the Jordan, and Hibbariyeh, where is a fine ruin of an ancient temple, were progressively visited. From this point (Hasbeiya) the researches extend into a region entirely untrodden in the journeys to which the previous volumes before us have reference. The travellers went eastward, across Mount Hermon, to Damascus, "the oldest city in the world." Throughout all this route the remains of antiquity are numerous: many of these are described, and to Damascus and its history twenty-five pages are allotted. After excursions in the neighbourhood of this city, we find Professor Robinson and his companions, having recrossed Anti-Libanus, proceeding northward to Ba'albek; in the course of which journey records are made of Roman inscriptions and sepulchres in the valley of the Barada, of the remains of Abila, Mejdél with an ancient temple, and 'Anjar (probably the *Chalcis* under Lebanon). To Ba'albek, which has been repeatedly described in the books of other travellers, considerable space is devoted, accompanied by some plans of its vast and interesting temples, which have been so singularly passed over in the narrations of ancient writers. From Ba'albek the route of Dr. Robinson and his fellow-travellers extended through the Buka'a, or Cælo-Syria, as far as El Husn, passing in the way er Rás (probably the ancient *Conna*), the head-streams of the Orontes, and Ribleh (the *Riblah* of Scripture). Incidentally to the details of this journey, geographical remarks on Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and notices of some places not visited, as Apamea, Larissa, Hamath (Hamah), Arethusa, Emesa (Hums), and Laodicea of Syria, are appended. Finally, in the circuitous route south-westward, taken again to Beirut, the great convent Mar Jirjis (St. George), el-Humeira, with its intermitting fountain, the subject of a curious legend (pp. 572-3); 'Arka, an ancient Phœnician city; the remains of the temple of Atka (*Apheca*), with the sources of the river Adonis; the large temple at Fûkra; the pass of Nahr-el-Kelb (ancient *Lycus*), where is a curious collection of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities, side by side; and the cedars of Lebanon receive notice. We greatly regret that we cannot find space for the description of the last named, of which an account will be found at pp. 588-594.

For some detached particulars scattered through the third volume, however, room must be spared. We learn, at p. 32, that "the Turkish government has wisely continued and extended the system of posts introduced into Syria during

the Egyptian dominion. At present (1852) a post travels every week to and fro between Beirut and Jerusalem, by way of Yâfa; another passes northwards weekly to Tripoli and Lâdakiyeh, and thence to Aleppo. The communication with Damascus (from Beirut) is twice a week. From Aleppo and Aintab a land post goes regularly through Asia Minor, both to Constantinople and Smyrna. The transmission of letters on all these routes is tolerably rapid, and not expensive." At Beirut there existed in the same year a *native* "Society of Arts and Sciences," which had been founded in 1847, a part of its members having been educated in the American mission at that town. The Society met twice in a month, when papers were read, questions discussed, and occasionally lectures delivered; and in the first year of its existence 750 volumes had been collected for a library, amongst which were 527 Arabic and Turkish manuscripts, some of them dating back seven or eight centuries. Professor Robinson attended some of the meetings, and remarks, "With one exception the speakers were *all natives*, and I have heard much worse speaking before Literary Societies in London and New York" (p. 27). Such a circumstance is one of better omen for the progressive advancement of the countries under Turkish rule, than any mere political events could afford.

In reference to Lejjûn, the ancient *Legio*, the author reminds the reader that in a former volume he had set forth the grounds for assuming the identity of *Legio* with the more ancient *Megiddo* of the Old Testament. He adds, "Our visit only strengthened this conviction" (p. 118). In his criticism relative to the rock-hewn tomb beneath the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Professor Robinson gives his reasons for not referring its formation to even so early an age as that of Constantine—and, in fact, all his researches in that city attest the difficulty of identifying the correctness of sites to which specific names have been applied in accordance with monkish traditions. With respect to the antiquity of the arch in masonry, he asserts that "it was well known in the East long before the period of the Jewish exile, and at least seven or eight centuries before the time of Herod" (p. 229).

At Urtas, near Hebron, the author fell in with seven or eight Americans, men and women, who had come out as missionaries to introduce agriculture among the Jews, but being unacquainted with the language and customs of the country, and therefore helpless, they had been taken by Meshullam, a convert from Judaism, into his employ, where they found at least food and shelter. They had brought out with them some American ploughs, but could make no use of them for want of stronger teams. A similar colony of Germans had been in like manner employed by Meshullam two years before, but they, too, had become dissatisfied, and dispersed (p. 274). Professor Robinson says, "It is hardly necessary to remark that the idea of speedily converting the Jews, living as strangers in Palestine, into an agricultural people, is altogether visionary." Mere enthusiasm in any object, unsupported by sufficient knowledge to enable its being properly carried out, can be expected to result in nothing but lamentable failure.

In recording the arrangements made by himself and his companions previous to entering upon their tour, Dr. Robinson remarks (p. 31), "that the most usual mode of travelling in Syria is for a party to put themselves under the charge of a dragoman—a native who speaks more or less of English, French, or Italian—and who undertakes to provide them with sustenance, servants, tents, bedding, and means of transit." The party found the expenses of travelling comparatively less on this journey than on the preceding one under the Egyptian rule; they amounted to somewhat less than 1*l.* each daily. It is stated that the travellers took with them no weapons whatever, and never for a moment felt the need of any. Each had a Schmalkalder's compass, measuring tapes, and thermometers. Besides the books enumerated in his former work, Professor Robinson took with him the first two parts of Ritter's great work on Palestine, the sheets of the

third part as far as to the description of 'Akka, and the latest and best maps of the region, including the large route map of the Dead Sea expedition. At the commencement of his third volume he gives us a very complete list of standard or popular works on Palestine, Jerusalem, &c., with highly useful remarks on their comparative trustworthiness and value.

As a dedication, although placed at the commencement of a book, is commonly the portion of it which is the last to be penned, it is quite legitimate for a commentator, like an author, to postpone its consideration to the end of his labours. A name may be inscribed on the front page of a work as a matter of form, or in deference to some exalted personage; but it is more appropriately that of an authority from whose learning, researches, or other aid, the author has derived signal advantage. The first two volumes of the present edition were originally inscribed to Lord Prudhoe, whose investigations, carried on in Egypt and the adjacent countries to which those volumes relate, prove that his Lordship is entitled to such a recognition not solely on account of his distinguished rank. The third volume has been dedicated by Professor Robinson "To William Martin Leake, Esq., the model traveller." Assuredly the acuteness, care, and learning displayed by Col. Leake, in his published works on classic regions, could not fail to be recognised by a practical investigator of the stamp of Professor Robinson, who has thus worthily testified his admiration of the abilities and acquirements of our learned *confrère*; and the testimony accorded by this dedication is honourable alike to the discrimination of him who gives it, and to him by whom it is received,

4. *Hutchinson's Western Africa.* Longman and Co., 1858.

MR. HUTCHINSON has resided for eight years in Western Africa, and was the officer in medical charge of the *Pleiad's* crew during Dr. Baikie's expedition up the Tsadda in 1854. During the last two years he has occupied his present position of British Consul for the Bight of Biafra and Fernando Po, in which districts his acquaintance with the African coast first commenced.

The former part of his volume is occupied with cursory remarks on the numerous settlements in West Africa, from Portandick down to Palma, but more copious information is afforded as to the scenes of his present duties. The chapters on Fernando Po will be of great interest to those who shared in the opinion entertained by the late Sir T. F. Buxton and others, that the geographical position of this lofty island marked it out as a most important station whence European influence might act upon the civilization of Western Africa. The account given by Mr. Hutchinson of the whole history of our connection with this island is the only one that has yet been published, so far as the writer of the present notice is aware, and it is to the following effect.

Fernando Po was discovered by the Portuguese in 1471, ceded, for some equivalent, to Spain in 1778, together with the neighbouring island of Anno Bon, and in the same year taken possession of by her by means of a large expedition which contained 150 intended settlers. But the fate of this expedition was disastrous: the old Portuguese settlers at Anno Bon considered the new comers as intruders, and resisted and repulsed them. They then settled at Fernando Po, but in three years the climate had carried off 128 out of the 150, and the survivors were then recalled to Spain, and from that date until 1843 "the Spanish Government seems to have blotted Fernando Po out of their maps."

In 1827 the English Government was induced to establish a colony on this island. The settlement was commenced by Captain Owen. The ground was formally taken possession of in the presence and with the permission of two